CLAIMS

1. A method of destroying formation in a body, comprising the steps of introducing a tubular member into a body to an area of a formation with gripping means provided at a front end of the tubular member and having a plurality of gripping elements which are movable between an open position in which said gripping elements are spaced from one another around an axis of the tubular member and a closed position in which said gripping elements are located close to one without gaps therebetween to enclose a substantially closed space; moving a tube inside the tubular member axially in a first axial direction so that the griping elements connected to the tubular member and to the tube are displaced to their open position to surround a formation, and then moving the tube in an opposite axial direction so that the gripping elements are moved to their closed position and form a substantially closed space to confine the formation inside the closed space; destroying the formation by a formation destroying element which is introduced through an interior of the tube and therefore into an interior of the tubular member with a working head brought in contact with the formation and rotatable to destroy the formation; withdrawing a device from a body with the formation and its fragments confined inside the closed space formed by the gripping elements in their closed position.

2. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising illuminating an area of the formation and viewing the areas through an eyepiece and a light guide extending from the eyepiece through the tubular member.

3. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising forming the gripping elements of the tubular member as hinge tongs.

4. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising forming the gripping elements of the tubular member as spring tongs.

5. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising forming said degripping elements and moving them so that their lateral edges are in contact with one another so as to form a completely closed space to confine the formation.

6. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising forming and moving said gripping elements so that their lateral edges are located close with one another with smallest possible gaps to provide the substantially closed space to confine the formation inside the closed space.

7. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising placing a cap on at least a front end of the gripping element so as to provide the substantially closed space to confine the formation.

8. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising making the cap of a flexible material for allowing fitting the cap on said gripping elements.

9. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising providing turning of the tube by the electric motor connected with the tube.

10. A method as defined in claim 1; and further comprising displacing the tube in a longitudinal direction by an element which can be switched on and off by a right hand and a left hand of the user.